The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871. NO. 242.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Ku-Klux Debate in Congress.

Speeches by Morton, Butler, and Garfield.

The San Domingo Report to be Sent in To-Day.

Republican Opponents of the Scheme to Urge Immediate Consideration.

Three Per Cents Called in by Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The San Domingo report has been promised to the President to-morrow. To-day his message, ready to enclose, will go to Congress. The expectation is that it will be presented some time to-morrow morning. The addresses to the report since the Commission reached Washington have been chiefly historical and scientific, and in several cases his Honor pays statements have been, or should be, made. The report will be sent to the Senate without changing the meaning materially. One of the Commissioners has been at its point to-day, and has communicated by telegraph in those exceptions, and adding that at least it presented only the views of Mr. Fish. The exceptions, it is understood, sent correspondent perfectly with the report as agreed upon by the Commissioners.

In other words, it was the original report, with the changes made by the Commissioners, which was presented to-day, and was furnished to the press. It is understood that the President is to forward to Congress, when he sends in the report, a letter from Gen. Grant to Mr. Fish, in which the former says that he has no desire to be interpreted as in any manner or exhibition disrespectful to Congress, with the changes made by the Commissioners, but that he thinks it necessary to secure the ratification of the treaty, either in the form presented to the Senate or in the form in which it was returned to Washington with an unsigned report, namely: that the Senate should act on the treaty at the earliest day and fix a time for the exchange of the ratifications. The President's message, it is understood, will not contain any recommendation as to the course to be pursued by Congress in the matter.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow morning, when the report will be presented by Mr. Fish. It is now certain that the bill will be reported favorably by the committee, and that it will be pressed for action at the earliest possible moment.

THE RIVERS DEBATE.

The Ku-Klux debate was taken from the State of Morton, in the Senate, and Garfield and Butler, in the House, to-day, in an effort was made to secure fuller, and discuss particularly against the Democratic party and statements made by Blair, Logan, and others, in relation to the Ku-Klux outrages. Morton and Butler favored extreme measures for the South. Garfield and Blair favored milder ones. Morton and Butler favored extreme measures for the South. Garfield and Blair favored milder ones. Morton and Butler favored extreme measures for the South. Garfield and Blair favored milder ones.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the Senate agreed yesterday to take up the Ku-Klux bill to-day, and that he was willing to do so, but he thought that it was wrong to take up the bill before Senators had had an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. BLAIR (rep.) said that he would prefer to proceed to the consideration of the bill to-day, and that he was willing to do so, but he thought that it was wrong to take up the bill before Senators had had an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. MORTON (rep.) said that he was willing to proceed to the consideration of the

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

The triumph of the Republican party in Connecticut is the more gratifying from the fact that it was not confidently expected by the Republicans themselves, and was a stunning disappointment to the Democrats. New Hampshire has been much more reliably Republican than Connecticut, and, having lost the first, the party, somewhat too hastily, looked for a like result in Connecticut. Too hastily, not any, because in New Hampshire the native people, though few in number, had always voted. In Connecticut they are more numerous, and, until the present election, they had not voted for about fifty years. They amount to a population of 8,000, which, probably, furnishes about 1,000 voters. The majority for Governor English at the last preceding election was only 843. If the full colored vote was cast for the Republican ticket, and the Democratic vote remained unchanged, it would turn the scale, and leave about 150 voter to spare. Our majority thus far is set at 122, if the thirteen towns yet to hear from are the same as for last year.

IOWA includes a portion of the colored vote, the majority will probably be more than the estimated number. These figures would not promise so any Republican gain, except the colored vote, if the Democratic vote had remained unchanged. But the Democrats boasted confidently of having naturalized 2,200 new foreign voters for this election, and for support. Many did. If 1,000 is the total, the Democrats must have made a gain of 1,100, at least, to give them their present majority. This can more safely be determined when the aggregate vote is known.

All the New-Hampshire election, the ovation and unjustifiable removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations had just burst upon the country, and seemed likely to threaten a schism in the party. As the Republican party has as yet not shown any sound sense against the acquisition of San Domingo, there is no reason why, as a party, it should be broken in two by any quarrel on that question. The Republican party is not a creature of law, but of a Call, but a hundred-handed Aristarchus, whom several members can indulge in all sorts of rows with each other without effecting the unity of the spirit or the method of power. Before the day will never come when Republicans will cease to smite the sin with the utmost freedom and sinewy the acts, speeches, platforms, and nominations they may be responsible for. So long as they continue to vanquish both sides of the argument relative to their own policy, and to wash in public all their own dirty linen, and snuff out by their own comments all of their own numskulls, the Democratic party will have no genuine or patriotic opinion to fulfil, and can neither divide nor obtain power. But when the Republican party and press lack the nerve to tell the truth concerning their own measures, the Democracy may prepare to return to power.

We know there is a sickly class of so-called Republican journals who tremble, and shout "Treason, treason," when ever they see Democratic and Republican voters uniting together on some question of Democratic and Republican newspapers taking the same ground on any question. But journals that see no further than this into the domain of politics are not worth a pinch of snuff to any party.

Not less gratifying than the news from Connecticut are the results in the local elections held in various parts of the country. Everywhere the Democratic standard is still in full high advance, notwithstanding the tendency of our colors to fly and droop at these local elections, when no great national issue is at stake. These election Indians that have greater and more important game in view, and the ground is cleared for general action between the two political parties, the Republican organization will be found ready for the fray.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

The officers of the Mary and William College, of Virginia, have published a claim for the support of education for boys to be maintained among the ruins. The college is located in Williamsburg, Virginia, and a century ago outranked all other institutions of learning in America. It numbers among its graduates the Presidents Jefferson and Monroe, Chief Justice Marshall, John Randolph, and General Winfield Scott. Washington received his diploma as a surveyor from this college. During the late struggle of the Rebellion, in 1781 its buildings were greatly injured, and by the operation of the colonies it lost all its English endowments. In 1859 its main buildings were destroyed by fire and have been left in ruins ever since. Its income must have made a gain of 1,100, at least, to give them their present majority. This can more safely be determined when the aggregate vote is known.

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THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

During the war some strategist proposed to so change the channel of the Mississippi River that the water would turn from its accustomed bed some distance above Vicksburg, and, leaving that city several miles to the left, resume the old channel three or four miles below. Many months of labor were devoted to the work, but the water, though strongly encouraged, refused to take the direct route, and continued to flow through the long bend which carries the channel under the bluffs of Vicksburg. But the war being over, the work was undertaken by job itself, and, unless restrained, will, probably, in the next few years, abandon the circuitous route by Vicksburg, and open up its air line to the lower river. Vicksburg is built upon a range of bluffs, and has the finest harbor on the river. The steep grades long Setour, nearly South. The river is at the point in question, and a wide sweep to the bank, and at that point has an average depth of 125 feet at all seasons. Above the city the current, in making the turn, beats against the soft, sandy soil of the Louisiana shore, and has cut that point back, in very deep, being 32 feet at low-water mark, the river being only 2,600 feet wide. The plan during the war was to cut a canal to carry the water through this peninsula, but, for some cause, the ditch was a failure. Down to 1865, the main channel was west of this peninsula formed by the bend in the river was gradual. In 1828 the width of the peninsula was 9,350 feet. In 1858 it had been reduced 3,000 feet, and, until 1865, the diminution averaged 66 feet per annum. In 1866 there was a great change; the abrasion ranged from 300 feet as the canal to 500 feet a quarter of a mile below. In 1869 there was a decrease, and at the close of that year there had been over 2,200 feet removed. Levees were built and much done to reclaim the land thus swept away. But in 1869-70 the main body of the river was changed, and the point of greatest force was directed down the bend, the amount of cutting ranging from 900 to 1,500 feet. Captain Suter, of the Engineers, made a survey in the autumn of 1870, and in his report states that at that time the width of the peninsula had been reduced to 2,500 feet. The width at the site of the canal is 6,833 feet, showing, perhaps, that the failure of the canal was because it was not constructed of the proper point. It is, therefore, merely a question of time when the river will loose itself through it, and, as bearing upon this question, Captain Suter states the facts in other cases of cut-offs. The Loch Ness, in Scotland, is 1,200 feet wide and was reduced, in 1856, to 480 feet, when the river forced its way through. Davis, or Palmyra, cut-off was 2,760 feet across in 1858, and was reduced to 2,200 feet in 1867, when the river burst through in a single night. The Mississippi River has a parallel with the Yazoo for a long distance, being separated by a neck of land 1,500 feet wide, and both in the change going on, being separated by a neck of land 1,500 feet wide, and both in the change going on, but it will break through into the Yazoo very soon. There has been no serious flood in the river since 1867, and, should one occur, it will probably hasten results. Whichever way the comfort results, it is even more humiliating to France than the German successes. Them showed that the French world not succeed. These show that they did not deserve success.

THE SOUTH.

The friends of union and right have grave cause to regret that the first attempt to poll a fresh vote in this section of the Union was accompanied by an act of lethacy. We are informed by telegraph from Detroit that, at the election to-day now in the 2d Mississippi District, the polls were closed by the United States troops, and the people were driven from the polls at the point of the bayonet. Under the circumstances of the election, the people had a right to vote, and the troops had no business to interfere with them. The people in that district, which is largely (thoroughly colored) that Davis is fully three-fourths the voters, are, of course, even more in a better way than we to say, it is not for us to question their motives; but in short, that the only person who is satisfied with the late "Piedmont" is to drop it, and let him stay dropped. Accordingly, Mr. Jefferson Davis need not expect to be elected to the Senate of the United States by the people of the Southern Confederacy, he have not yet reached that point where they can forget the principles and traditional teaching of Liberty, Equality, and Infallibility of popular and human will, as found in Gospel, and Constitution, and Declaration of Rights. It will be time for Jeff Davis to be elected Senator when Republicans will come to entertain the idea that the Democratic party has ceased to be a party of principle, and has become a party of personal ambition. Then, and then only, will Jeff Davis be elected Senator.

JEFF. DAVIS AS AN INSURANCE AGENT.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, known to fame as the recognized head of the late rebellion, is wending himself of the privilege of Mr. Greeley's bail-bond to do a little business in the fire insurance line. Having been compelled by circumstances over which he had no control to relinquish the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, he accepted the Presidency of a Memphis fire insurance company, with the cheerful alacrity which a natural yearning for bread and butter usually inspires.

The other night, as Jeff. Davis found himself at Selma, Ala., and, while there, made a speech not entirely confined to the subject of insurance. After referring to the [illegible] of the Confederacy, and the [illegible] tion, and addressed himself to the policy of the Radical party, which, he said, was [illegible] —the only one obtainable—was published in our columns a day or two ago. There was, if the report is correct, a good deal of humor in it about the "peculiar institutions" of the Southern people, the rightfulness of the late cause, the hope of its ultimate triumph, and the determination of J. Davis to wash his hands rather than [illegible] Whichever way the comfort results, it is even more humiliating to France than the German successes. Them showed that the French world not succeed. These show that they did not deserve success.

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The friends of union and right have grave cause to regret that the first attempt to poll a fresh vote in this section of the Union was accompanied by an act of lethacy. We are informed by telegraph from Detroit that, at the election to-day now in the 2d Mississippi District, the polls were closed by the United States troops, and the people were driven from the polls at the point of the bayonet. Under the circumstances of the election, the people had a right to vote, and the troops had no business to interfere with them. The people in that district, which is largely (thoroughly colored) that Davis is fully three-fourths the voters, are, of course, even more in a better way than we to say, it is not for us to question their motives; but in short, that the only person who is satisfied with the late "Piedmont" is to drop it, and let him stay dropped. Accordingly, Mr. Jefferson Davis need not expect to be elected to the Senate of the United States by the people of the Southern Confederacy, he have not yet reached that point where they can forget the principles and traditional teaching of Liberty, Equality, and Infallibility of popular and human will, as found in Gospel, and Constitution, and Declaration of Rights. It will be time for Jeff Davis to be elected Senator when Republicans will come to entertain the idea that the Democratic party has ceased to be a party of principle, and has become a party of personal ambition. Then, and then only, will Jeff Davis be elected Senator.

JEFF. DAVIS AS AN INSURANCE AGENT.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, known to fame as the recognized head of the late rebellion, is wending himself of the privilege of Mr. Greeley's bail-bond to do a little business in the fire insurance line. Having been compelled by circumstances over which he had no control to relinquish the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, he accepted the Presidency of a Memphis fire insurance company, with the cheerful alacrity which a natural yearning for bread and butter usually inspires.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

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Exhaustion.
TIME-TABLE.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FOREIGN.

The Navigation in Paris.

The Movement on Versailles Results Disastrously to the Insurgents.

Their Loss in Killed Estimated at Twelve Thousand.

Many of the Rebels Throw Down Their Arms and Beg for Mercy.

The City Entirely Surrounded by the Versailles Army.

FRANCE.

CIVIL WAR—GOVERNMENT SUCCESSES.

LONDON, April 4.—The Times special says a great battle was commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning by the Nationals, under command of Duval, who, at 10 o'clock, carried the outlying forts from Paris. They had much difficulty in the forenoon of last Tuesday in carrying the fortress of Issy. The Versailles forces, however, finally succeeded in driving the Nationals out, and entering "Depart 'a Versailles."

The Times correspondent believes that the battle, which must result in a large slaughter, has proved disastrous to the Communists. The prospective reinforcements from Flanders leave the Nationals confident, and it is asserted that the explosion of the mine at Issy was premature, and that the Nationals were driven back.

Another dispatch says: At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Duval and Flourens received a portion of the forces of Versailles, and commenced an attack upon Versailles. They were encouraged by Tolain to fight the men with their bayonets. A successful charge was made by which they gained the line of fire of Palaiseau and marched upon Versailles.

Seventy-two forces killed.

PARIS, April 4.—The Army of Versailles has become organized, and is now under the command of Generals Vinoy, Ladmirault, Cissey, Clinchant, Douay, and Federbe, with Generals Valentin, Appert, Paris, and other officers in Prussia.

LONDON, April 4.—Versailles has issued a proclamation declaring the Provisional Government of Paris dissolved.

The Provisional Government has ordered the arrest of Thiers.

PARIS, April 4.—The Army of Versailles has entered Paris, and other skirmishes in France